



Germany Victory

Canadian Peril

Hon. T. Chas. Casgrain and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, appeared in the role of special pleaders for Quebec and French Canadians. Both pleaded for charitable consideration for their compatriots' response to the call to arms, pointed with pride to an enlistment of 9,000 of their countrymen, promised a greater response in the future, denied that the sedition of Lavigne and Bourassa was Quebec's sentiment, and strongly affirmed the loyalty of their people to Britain and British institutions.

Quebec was loyal at heart, affirmed Mr. Casgrain. In Quebec he had addressed a score of meetings and found a sound enduring loyalty to British institutions. The people of Quebec recognized the justice and freedom of British rule, a German victory would turn Quebec into an Alsace-Lorraine or a Schleswig-Holstein, imprisonment of justice and a foreign tongue.

Germany would immediately seize Canada, the gem of the empire. For sixty years expansion and empire had been the German idea. "England," he said, "had colonies and colonies, France, colonies and no colonies, and Germany, colonies and no colonies." It was this condition in Germany that would make German victory a Canadian peril.

British Settlement

On German Note

A statement setting forth the British official view on the German note regarding the Bantustan case has been given out. The statement echoes the German assertions that the Teutonic army and navy have observed the principles of international law and humanity, and points out that Great Britain gave aid, proposing the only investigation possible, a neutral tribunal, which Germany, knowing too well its verdict, refused to accept.

The statement was in part: "The Germans claim that the Arabic was torpedoed because the commander of the submarine had information that the Arabic was about to ram the submarine. The true facts are that the Arabic was deliberately sunk by a German submarine without warning and that she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor escape."

With regard to the destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Canadian waters by a German torpedo boat, it is claimed that it came to a fight between the war vessels, and that the submarine "defended" itself by firing its gun.

The Germans found the submarine stranded in neutral waters and incapable of either offence or defence. The Germans fired a torpedo at the E-13. The shell exploded close to her. At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns and the commander of the E-13, whose submarine was afire fore and aft and was unable to defend himself, ordered to being abandoned, gave orders to the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were shot by machine guns and with shrapnel.

Canadian Artillery

Maintains Superiority

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has received the following official communication from the Canadian general representative in France:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, via London, Jan. 21.—During the period January 3 to 13, 1915, there has been no material change in the general situation in front of the Canadian corps. The weather has shown decided improvement and there have been several days of brilliant sun shine.

The outstanding feature of the period has been our artillery activity. Our guns have maintained their superiority. On the fronts of both the first and second divisions we have successfully bombarded German machine gun emplacements, mine shafts and trenches. Combined shots have been carried out by our field batteries and heavy artillery against various fortified points in the enemy line.

War Expenditures

Increasing Rapidly

The Canadian war expenditure is mounting with the increase in the size of the Canadian armies. It has now reached a total of almost \$150,000,000, increasing the national debt from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The expenditure on war for the month of December exceeds that for the month of November about \$6,000,000, the total for December being \$19,293,485. This is the rate of nearly \$240,000,000 per year, and it is probable that during the coming five years the monthly disbursements for war will exceed each other by almost as much as the December outlay exceeded the November.

ANTI-DUMPING CLAUSE

President Wilson to Bring in Tariff Legislation Similar to Canadian

An agitation has begun in the United States to secure an anti-dumping clause in the tariff similar to that contained in the "Canadian Note." The anti-dumping clause in the Canadian tariff was inserted for the purpose of the "dumping" of Canadian goods in other foreign lands into Canada at unfairly reduced prices during periods of depression. In pointing out this fact during a discussion of anti-dumping legislation, "The New York Journal of Commerce" makes a good case, probably without intending to do so, for the tariff policy of Canada.

"On the general question of protection against 'dumping' the situation of the United States is quite different from that of Canada or South Africa. With Canada it was chiefly a feature of its protective policy to prevent the unloading in the domestic markets of surplus goods from the United States at reduced prices, Canada, with its vast territory, has only about one-tenth of the population of the United States. Its manufacturing industries are mainly in the stage of infancy or youthful adolescence and located in the east contiguous to the most highly developed field of American industry."

The United States has no reason to fear competition from nearby countries in its own markets, and its situation with reference to European competitors is quite different from that of Canada. Its industrial and commercial strength ought to be equal to that of any country, and the power of those in Europe now at war with each other will be greatly diminished instead of increased when their struggle is over. Why should we have more fear of their commercial strength than we have of their military strength?

Briefly put, this argument may be summed up thus: United States industry is so powerful and so wealthy that it does not need protection against Canadian industry. Conversely, as Canadian industry is much less powerful and much less wealthy than United States industry, Canadian industry needs protection. We have seen how the case so clearly stands in a United States paper.

FARMERS' COMPANY AND WHEAT PURCHASING

Annual Report Shows That the Farmers' Company is a Big Operator in the Wheat Market

It has been customary in certain quarters in the West to regard the manipulating of the wheat market as something which resulted in lower prices for the grain grower. It has been charged that buying and selling of wheat on a speculative basis tends to deprive the grower of some of his earnings. It would appear, however, that the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which has now had nearly ten years of experience, finds that there is nothing wrong or against the farmer's interest in buying and selling grain in the world markets, based on their annual report reveals that they have become one of the biggest and boldest operators on this continent. They have recently opened an office in New York to be in a better position to reap the quick profits which come from handling a larger trade close to where the business is done. The farmers' co-operative movement, as far as buying and selling grain is concerned, seems to be approaching closer every year to the very methods in protest against which it came into being a few years ago. It is only another case where experience has proved business must be conducted more or less along lines that have been established and approved by years of practice and custom.

A SUGGESTION BOX

A woman writing in a recent issue of the "Canadian Courier," says: "We were talking the other day about buying Canadian manufactures, when a woman who prides herself on her smartness of attire said: 'There are many things you simply cannot get in Canada—that is, if you wish to wear the best.'"

"We admitted that she was quite right with regard to one or two items mentioned, and then our own, who is most earnest in the campaign for Canadian goods, said: 'At least, we should give everything Canadian a fair trial and even make suggestions for things that improvements might be made. We can help wonderfully by encouraging our own manufacturers. I have often been ashamed of the carelessness of Canadian women in regard to their own Canadian products.'"

Would it not be a good idea to have a suggestion box of some kind into which every loyal Canadian could drop a word of encouragement or helpful criticism to be passed on for the benefit of others. What do you think about it? Will you co-operate?

BUTTER VERSUS WHEAT

Those who urge the adoption of mixed farming in Western Canada should be interested in the fact that

laying in the great wheat Province of Saskatchewan has increased at a more rapid rate during the past three years than grain growing. The Co-operative Creameries of Saskatchewan, operated by the Dairy Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture during the summer months, recently made the following statement, showing the output of butter for every season since 1911:

1911	1911	1915
May	96,657	129,561
June	169,066	215,339
July	225,251	225,770
August	155,913	294,294
September	120,722	170,384

Total lbs. 791,985,143,343,153,727.
Increase 85 Per Cent.

These figures, it may be observed, show that the output for the five months in 1915 has been increased over the same period of last year by 86 per cent, and by 107 per cent in 1914. The output in 1915 was 107 per cent of the principal growing markets for Saskatchewan Government butter is British Columbia, where the product from New Zealand has been driven out steadily by the superior and less expensive importations from the Canadian prairie.

A comparison with the industry of grain growing shows that dairying in Saskatchewan is making far more rapid gains than are being made in grain crops. The acreage in grain within the bounds of Saskatchewan this year amounted to 10,547,796, compared with 9,913,444 acres in 1914, and 9,853,216 acres in 1913. Thus, while the figures for dairying show increase of 85 and 107 per cent, those pertaining to grain growing reflect an increase in 1915 of no more than 8.9 per cent, over 1912, and only 4.3 per cent over 1911.

The Market Problem
Of course, the problem of marketing the rapidly increasing dairy products of Saskatchewan or any other Western Province is one that must engage the attention of producer and distributor alike. However, in the past few years, the dairy industry in Western Canada has striven to adhere to the policy of encouraging home industries, and has preferred for export a national attitude. There is no doubt, too, that the policy of the people will be more and more to patronize the products made by their fellow citizens. National economy will make this course compulsory, and the result will be that American manufacturers, instead of supplying the Canadian market from United States, will have to come over to Canada with branch factories. These will employ Canadian men and women, who, in turn, will be able to produce products of every kind for the Canadian market. This we see the interrelation of towns and country. As long as Canada adheres to the policy of trade policy, farmers in all parts of Canada will have no difficulty in finding an ever available market for all the food products they can grow.

NEW NATIONAL POLICY

Only a Restatement of the Original National Policy

The "Vancover Sun" urges that a "New National Policy" be adopted. The object of this policy would be to place on our recent warlike hands a part of the population which now finds it difficult to make a living in the city. There is no doubt that there is room for millions of farmers on the available agricultural lands in this country. It is also true that the problem of seasonal unemployment could be solved to some extent by the successful transfer of city dwellers to the country. It is scarcely necessary, however, to sell such a movement as a "New National Policy." The National Policy, in the economic sense of the term, aimed at securing a perfect balance between the city and country. The city was to manufacture what the country needed and the country was to produce what the city needed. It is of little use transferring the great numbers of city dwellers to farm lands unless they are certain of a market for the articles they can produce. Industrial cities are the best markets for farm products. The National Policy never contemplated stripping country districts in order to avoid city districts, because a large rural population is needed to absorb manufactured goods. It will be desirable for many years to encourage settlement on our recent agricultural land and to bring it under cultivation, but it would be more accurate to say that, this was only a continuation of the National Policy than to herald it as a "New National Policy."

It has been very gratifying and most encouraging to note during the last year, and especially in recent months, the growing sentiment for Canadian-made products—not of a national trade unionism, but

AMERICAN FACTORIES LOOKING TO THE WEST

Great Interest in Western Canada on Part of United States Capitals of Industries—Inquiries Made

Possibly in no previous year has so much interest been shown in the possibilities of manufacture in Western Canada as was evinced during last year. The Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, has been persistently carrying on an advertising campaign, with the view of inducing manufacturing concerns to this city, and according to a recent report from Commissioner C. F. Roland, the inquiries advanced seem to appeal to manufacturers from the great number of enquiries received asking for definite information as regards manufacturing possibilities in almost a hundred different commodities. From Connecticut we find enquiries regarding the establishment of a malic acid refinery. A Chicago concern, manufacturing elevators and conveying machinery requests a special report as many as seven enquiries in 15 days were received relative to possibilities for manufacturing the automobile truck. From Conservator Holland is investigating the possibilities of starting a plant for the utilization of gas straw products. From Massachusetts they are regarding the chances for heating appliances, from Iowa regarding chemical manufactures. Iowa sends several requests from farm machinery factories, while a large English organization proposes the erection of a factory for producing household goods. Another old-established firm in England, manufacturer of rope, binder twine, etc., says that Winnipeg would prove an ideal spot to locate a branch.

Of more interest to the implement trade is the fact of firms manufacturing the business making enquiries, on a gas engine concerns established in Philadelphia for the past 40 years. Regarding such, Commissioner Roland says: "Most reliable reports were obtained from that part of the advertising campaign covering agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, etc. Nine enquiries are in hand asking for information as regards the possibilities for manufacturing farm wagons, carriages, buggies and spring wagons. From Milwaukee and from Lansing and Trenton, Mich.; from Portland and from Mason City, Iowa, are enquiries as regards the manufacture of stationary and portable engines and oil tractors. A large chain manufacturing company of Ohio also asks for definite information."

Thus is Canada securing the fruits of a stable tariff policy. The development of diversified industries in the urban communities of the West is the surest foundation for successful mixed farming, and while many of the inquiries received at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and other Western cities do not always result immediately in the starting of factory chimneys, in a comparatively few years the visitor to the West will hear the hum of machinery in busy workshops in Winnipeg and elsewhere just as he does now in Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere.

NEW NATIONAL POLICY COST OF LIVING AND THE TARIFF

Democrats Not Sure Lower Prices Will Follow Tariff Reduction—

A dispatch from Washington, which appeared in the Montreal "Gazette" of recent date, states that neither President Wilson nor any of the Democratic leaders in Congress are willing to say that the free trade tariff bill, which has become law, will reduce the cost of living. There is no longer the slightest pretence that the campaign pledge for a reduction in food prices will materialize. President Wilson himself has admitted that the only possible reduction will be in the use of free sugar, which does not become operative until three years have elapsed.

There is not a member of the House and Senate who now maintains that the cost of living will be reduced. They all admit frankly that the cost of living is not reducible to the tariff, but to natural conditions which exist in every country in the world. Some of President Wilson's visitors have been pointing out to him that the Democratic party will soon be called to account for the continued high prices, but the President replied that the Democratic party had done all it could towards bringing about a reduction, and that if the medicine did not work no blame could be attached to the party.

Apparently the only thing that has been achieved by the new tariff is the transfer of profits from the pockets of the American manufacturers to those of the foreign manufacturers. The tariff is a statement of the new law the Democratic administration reluctantly admits under the Republican policy of pro-

REVIEW

QB DEPT.

Is equipped to turn out all kinds of Job Work from the smallest to the biggest job. Give us a trial.

PEOPLE

If you have anything to sell let others know of it through the REVIEW.

It will get you buyers and keep the money which is going elsewhere, in town.

FARMERS

Invest you first wheat money in subscribing for the REVIEW. It will keep you posted in all local happenings.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS

How does your subscription stand? Take a look at the label on your paper and it will tell you.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

The short course school of agriculture opens in Medicine Hat today.

There were over a thousand entries in the poultry show held in Medicine Hat this week.

His many friends will be pleased to know that Mr. D. F. Robertson is progressing rapidly toward health, will soon be back again with us.

hall, a Boston Baked Bean Banquet, on Thursday, Feb. 2nd, in Redcliff, at 8 p.m. The guests in town specially invited to this supper that we may get acquainted.

Robt. Young, who at one time worked at the apprentice trade here, was in town for a few days this week on his way to Lethbridge. He has been spending the winter in Ontario.

Recurring for the 175th, under the command of Lt. Col. Spencer started in Medicine Hat last Tuesday. It is suggested that those from Medicine Hat and Redcliff who are now with the 6th, be transferred to the 175th.

In the make-up of our front page last week we inadvertently got two articles mixed up. In the mix-up two lines of an obituary appeared at the top of another article, making it appear very ridiculous. Accidents are bound to happen even in the best regulated papers.

Brevet-Col. Sissons, who has been leading the 3rd C. M. R. at the front, has returned to Canada and arrived in Medicine Hat last week. He speaks highly of the work of men and officers in the 3rd C. M. R. While in Canada Col. Sissons will look after military work of much importance for the western divisions of the Canadian forces.

Dr. F. R. Robertson has received word of the sudden death of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Robertson. His wife passed away last four months ago. Mr. Robertson was 70 years of age, and quite active up to last. He was in business with his son, Dr. F. R., for many years in Manitou, Man.

Plenty of Cash On Hand

Bring your Glass Works pay checks to us. We have made arrangements to cash them all.

Special Offerings

APPLES—Rome Beauties, Spagnum Wagons, at per dozen. 2.25
ORANGES—Sweet Navel, at per dozen. 2.25
FLOUR—The last car of "Purity" to be sold at this price will be in next week. Book your order now to make sure of delivery. Purity, per 100 lb. \$3.15
Gold Seal, per 100 lb. 2.95
TEA—Blue Ribbon, per lb. .40
RED ROSE—per lb. .40
COCO—Quarter lb. .15
Half lb. .25
One lb. .50
CANNED FRUIT—Raspberries, Blueberries, Strawberry, Pear, Plums, Red Petal Cherries, White Petal Cherries, at two lbs. for .45
Fresh Oysters, at per dozen. 40
Jelly Powders, all flavors, 4 for .25
Fresh Eggs, per dozen. 40
Good Cass Eggs, per dozen. 40
Creamery Butter, 1 lb. .25

The North-West Grocery PHONE 70. PROMPT DELIVERY.

A Cash Business Is the Reason For Low Prices

AT LON BARBER'S

Free Delivery

R. S. Hodge, of the 60th, now in training at Calgary, is spending a few days in town this week.

Mr. William Keane, who has been in the Medicine Hat hospital for the past two weeks, returned home last Saturday.

W. J. Hayes, received word last Friday that his mother was dangerously ill at her home in St. Thomas, Ont. He left at once for his old home.

Among the names of those who have already enlisted in the 175th, the new regiment now recruiting in Medicine Hat, is Leslie Rague, of Redcliff.

J. C. Richard, government inspector of mines, was in town today and inspected the coal mine here. He found everything in excellent condition and was well pleased with the mine being conducted.

The water pipes in the Laurel hotel building burst last Wednesday and completely flooded the cellars under the building. The stock of the Sherwin-Nicholson hardware store which was stored in their cellar was badly damaged.

J. Anderson, of Gull Lake, Sask., was in town this week purchasing brick from some of the brick plants here. It will be remembered that Gull Lake had a bad fire a short time ago as a result of which a large section of the business portion of the town was destroyed.

There is a suspicion among some in town that the Gas company has something to do with the continued cold snap. It is rumored that it is the intention to ask the utilities commission to investigate. Some say Mr. Way, superintendent of the company, has heard to remark that he had fixed it up with the weather men.

Michael Robertson, who enlisted from Revelstoke, British Columbia, at Kingston, Ont., where he is now in training. He is very much impressed with the work of training and is now more anxious than ever to go to the firing line to do his little bit. He says there are a fine lot of young men in his company and that the very best blood of the country is responding willingly and liberally to the call.

The review in receipt this week of a letter from Sgt. Reynolds, Redcliff's former chief of police, who is now in training at Toronto with the 81st battalion. He reports conditions at the camp are very favorable and the men are making great progress in their drill. He says all are anxiously looking forward for instructions to get one step nearer the firing line.

The dance given in Redcliff last Thursday night by the ladies of St. Ambrose church attracted a fairly large gathering and was a decided success from every standpoint. The floor was in excellent condition and the music provided by Messrs. McKay and Galt was all that could be desired. The ladies also provided a dance lunch which added much to the success of the evening.

Canadian Trade With U. S. Is Now Growing

The detailed trade figures for the 12 months ending October 31 show how the war is forcing Canada into new channels. One of the most extraordinary changes in our trade is our commerce with the United States. A couple of years ago we imported from the United States two or three hundred million dollars' worth of goods more than we exported. The balance of trade was all with the United States. The balance is rapidly changing and the present outlook is that by the end of the fiscal year we will have exported to the United States more than we have imported.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE REDCLIFF REVIEW.

Groceries

Can Peas, \$3.00, 10c
Rice, 4 lbs., 25c
Sago, 3 lbs., 25c
Hard Water Soap 7 for 25c
Canned Peaches, 25c for 25c
Canned Peas, 25c for 25c
Canned Beans, 15c for 25c
Canned Peas, 15c for 25c
Ladies Soap, 10c for 25c
Naphth Soap, 10c for 25c
Canned Beef, 2 lbs., 50c
Canned Mutton, 30c for 25c
Hominy Grits, 20c for 25c
Chili Sauce, 25c for 25c
Rice Flour, 25c for 25c
Boys Hand Cleaner, 15c for 25c
Perrin's Sauce, 40c for 25c
Fluid Beef, \$1.50 for 1.15

Canada's Crop Is Largest In History

The principal grain crops of Canada during 1915, showed this abundant yield in the history of the Dominion, according to announcement of the census and statistics office. The yield of wheat and oats, it was due to expansion of the acreage by special effort as a result of the European war, as well as an unusually favorable season.

The total value of the field crops in 1915 amounted to \$800,000,000, comprising grain, \$568,101,000; potatoes and sugar beets, \$20,749,000; and feed crops, \$192,150,000.

The northern provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the production of wheat in 1915 is estimated at 242,243,000 bushels as compared with 140,948,000 bushels in 1914; oats, 38,340,000 bushels as against 15,645,000 bushels in 1914; and flax, 10,569,000 as against 7,689,000.

Russia Still After Austro-Hungarians

Violent attacks by the Russians, with strongly reinforced armies are being launched against the Austro-Hungarians along the Desanarban frontier. That the renewal of the offensive here is of a sanguinary character is indicated by the Austrian official report which says that the Russians at several places succeeded in entering the trenches of the Austrians and engaged the defenders in hand to hand encounters. To the northeast of Carman, the Russian troops have captured an Austrian train and to have repulsed five desperate counter-attacks.

The Russian official communication tells of a raid on the Black sea by Russian torpedo boats, which have been destroyed along the Anatolian coast.

Sweden Enters A Vigorous Protest

The Swedish government has lodged a protest in Berlin against the seizure by Germans of the steamer Capella and Hilda, which were captured last month ago. It is declared that investigation shows both vessels to have been taken in Swedish waters.

Book on Tobacco Growing Is Issued

It is recognized by authorities that in the growing of tobacco the quality of the leaf produced depends much on the manner in which the plants are started. It is recognized that the expense can be saved by doing this in best way. For six years the Experimental Farms have been investigating the problem of tobacco culture and in order to give growers the advantage of the lessons learned there has been issued a bulletin entitled "Tobacco Seed Bed." It is numbered 21 of the second series. This bulletin, which is generally limited to 100 to those who apply for it to the publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

As tobacco has been successfully grown in this district this bulletin will no doubt be of interest.

The question of the extension of the life of parliament was considered at a caucus of the Liberals and it is understood the matter was left in the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A number of committees were decided upon. The caucus, it is said, was unanimous that insofar as Canada's participation in the war is concerned, the opposition is one with the government.

Dry Goods

Double Blankets, \$3.00, 1.50
Sweater Coats, \$1.75, 1.15
Comforters, \$3.50, 1.25
Kamona Cloth, 15c, 10c
Hosiery, 75c, 50c
Dress Gowns, 50c, 35c
Suits, 75c, 50c
Children's Aprons, 50c, 30c
White Muslin, 20c, 10c
Ladies Coats, \$15.75, sale \$12.00
Ladies Coats, \$20.75, sale 7.50
Ladies Coats, \$15.00, sale 11.25
Corsets, 85c, 50c
Shawls, 75c, 50c
Shirt Waists, 90c, sale 45c
Sleepers, 85c, sale 45c
Aprons, 65c, sale 35c
Night Gowns, \$2.00, sale 1.25
Belts, 15c, sale 10c

OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Mr. Alf Lang, who crossed the Atlantic recently, has registered under Lord Derby's scheme and may be called out anytime.

The Ogden brothers, Tom and Alf, are in the quiet of Bermuda, and longing to be in more active service for their country.

Pa, H. J. (Herb) Lang, 10838, 2nd C. M. R., has bolts on his neck, but slides to his job in the trenches with his head and neck in handgrips.

Pte. Wm. Lacey, 10832, his nurse writes, was not really wounded, but suffered severely from shock. He is recovering, able to sit up and expecting soon to be himself again.

Quite a mail came this week from our soldier boys from which we can find a few items. Pte. T. Chambers, 424-191, 50th battalion, is still at Bransholt, finding training much hindered by the weather, yet expecting to be at the front in early spring.

Pte. Robt. Warner, 7990, 21st battalion, writes from "Schwaben in Belgium" is hale and hearty and states in the philosophy of the Infinite from the point of view of the battle field, feels a warmer interest in Medicine Hat.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Friday next, Epiphany with intercession for the war, 7.30. Choir practice, 8 p.m.
Sunday: Holy communion at 8 a.m. matins, 11.
Sunday school, 2.30.
Blessing, 7.30.
Monday: Junior W. A., 4.30.
Wednesday, Feb. 2nd: W. A., 4.30.
Mrs. Ferguson, 5 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Teatime, 5 p.m.
Evening service 11 a.m.
Morning, song service at 7.30 p.m.
A special night of song and praise, 7.30 p.m. special music by the choir. Short address. Gospel Hymn book used throughout service.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Teatime, 5 p.m.
The subject of the discourse at 11 forenoon, and "Tarry to Sleep" of 7.30 evening service. Did you know we have special music all the time now? Come and hear. Come and pray.

Sabbath school at a quarter past two.

Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Ladies' Aid on Thursday at 3 p.m.

THE UNION BIBLE CLASS.

"The Boldness of Peter and John." Acts 4:1-13, will be the subject in the Presbyterian church at 7.30 Sunday afternoon. You are invited to attend. The point of the lesson is the development of spiritual power in the lives of men for Jesus who is our Prince and Saviour. How do you think that power?

Says Bread or Beer Will be the Question

"Bread for the country may have to choose between bread and beer," said Sir Alfred A. Booth, chairman of the Council company in an interview. Sir Alfred expressed the highest satisfaction with the announcement of Walter Runciman, president of board, that articles not strictly necessary might have to be shut out of the country.

Emperor William, who on Tuesday was in Blak, where he met King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has returned to Germany.

A British submarine has gone ashore off Holland, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau. There was no loss of life.

Men's Wear

Winter shirts, \$1.40, 1.00
Fur lined Cap, \$1.75, 90c
Heavy Mitts, \$2.00, sale 80c
Winter Overcoats, \$15.00, 9.50
Winter Overcoats, \$20.00, 14.00
Winter Overcoats, \$25.00, 15.00
Coats and Vests (S), each 1.50
Wool Mitts, 50c, 40c
Winter suspenders, \$1.50, 1.00
Neckwear, 65c, sale 40c
Neckwear, 50c, sale 35c
Shirts, \$6.00, 4.00
A few Overalls, \$3.25, 2.00
Felt Shoes, \$2.25, 1.50
Hosiery Slippers, \$2.25, 1.50
Foot Warmers, \$2.75, 1.50
Ladies Shoes, \$3.50, 2.75
Ladies Rubbers, 80c, 50c

Casualties of War Reach 14,960,000

The gross casualties of the war to January 1, 1916, reached the enormous total of 14,960,000.

These figures have been computed from statements of the losses by Great Britain and her allies, and are estimated in the case of the Teutonic allies.

The number of the killed is estimated at one in every five of the gross casualties, and prisoners at one in every seven.

Upon this basis it is found that the total killed number 2,990,000; prisoners 2,140,000, and wounded 9,830,000. The estimate of the gross casualties suffered by each nation follows: Russia, 4,000,000; Germany, 4,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 2,800,000; France, 2,300,000; Great Britain, 600,000; Italy, 300,000; Belgium, Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey, 1,000,000. Grand total, 14,960,000.

In the Balkan war of 1912-13, 300,000 were killed of the 1,500,000 engaged. There are now at least 21,000,000 men under arms in the different theaters of the war.

U.F.A. Wants Better Credit For Farmers

In their annual report presented to the United Farmers of Alberta, at their meeting the directors of that organization place themselves on record as definitely favoring co-operative farm marketing associations, governed and controlled by the people themselves. They hold that the introduction of a farm in practically all branches of the financial system will be necessary.

The directors discussed the matter at some length in their report, finally recommending that the necessary legislation to provide for such associations be introduced at the earliest possible moment. For short term loans they recommend a system of small co-operative credit associations.

In the course of the report, which is a comprehensive one, covering a year of many activities in the interests of the farming community, many other subjects are touched upon, including the brand act, well drilling and seed grain.

A heavy property damage, which officials estimated will run up into the thousands of dollars, was brought in Chicago by a torrential rain last Saturday.

"There will be no inquiry at present into the imputations upon British commanders at Gallipoli, contained in General Jan Hamilton's dispatch on the landing at Suvla Bay."

SHOE REPAIRING

Bring your old shoes to the

REDCLIFF SHOE HOSPITAL

Just South of P. O.

Skates Sharpened

Rubber Heals a specialty

Gents Fixed 40c Ladies 35c

N. PEARSON, Prop.

REDCLIFF FARMERS' ELEVATOR

HAS INSTALLED A CRUSHER

in the elevator here and is now prepared to

do all kinds of work in this line

Highest Cash Price Paid For Grain

D. BROADFOOT, Manager

DENTISTRY

DR. J. CLEARY WRAY

will be in his offices every day during January from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. E. W. BROWN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Redcliff Alberta

PHONE 22

FRANK BAIRD,

Barrister, Solicitor,

Notary Public, Etc.

Office, Crowe Building,

REDCLIFF, Alberta.

Phone 79.

POTATOES

50c A Bushel

All other Vegetables at

Reasonable Prices

Orders phoned to 29 will be

promptly attended to

A. E. SMITH

Pool Room and

Bowling Alley

Under Fairbairn's Shoe

Store, Broadway

Everything Up-to-date

Open Day and Night

D. McLACHLAN, Prop.

SMOKE

Redcliff Club, 2 & 3 for 25c

Redcliff Smoker, 5c Each

The Cigars

Made in Your Own Town

There Are None Better

Redcliff Cigar Factory

FRED ODLIN'S

FOR

New And Second Hand

GAS HEATERS

COOK STOVES

COAL STOVES

BED STEADS

MATTRESSES & SPRINGS

CROCKERY WARE, Etc.

Also First-class Office Desk

Agent for Nutt's Undertaker

All orders left here will receive

prompt attention

Crockery

Pepper and Salt Glass, 10c
Tea Plates, fancy, doz. 60c
Tea, 30c
Dinner Plates, fancy, doz. \$1.50
Tea, 60c
Sugar Bowl, 50c, sale 25c
Platters, 90c, sale 50c
Tea Sets, each 25c, sale 20c
Chamber Sets, 60c, sale 3.85
Chamber Sets, \$3.00, sale 2.35
White Souciers, 6 for 25c
White Pitcher, 25c for 20c
White Pitcher, 35c for 27c
Egg Cup, 5c, 7 for 25c
Shaving Mug, 25c for 15c
Vegetable Dishes, 90c for 45c